

ATTACKING ALCOHOL.

THE TEMPERANCE ISSUE IN THE SENATE.

Passage of the Bill for a Commission on the Alcoholic Issue—Mr. Brown to the Main Body of the Senate—The Flood in the Southwest—The Pacific Commission Bill in Order Monday.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—In the senate today Mr. Brown presented a memorial from the merchants, bankers and other prominent citizens of Atlanta, for an adequate appropriation for the improvement of the harbor at Savannah. He subsequently introduced a bill appropriating \$300,000 for this purpose. He briefly urged the commercial importance of that port and its natural advantages as an outlet for the products of the south and west. He gave notice of a bill appropriating the amount asked for this year to continue the improvements.

OUR NICARAGUAN RELATIONS.
Mr. Morgan, from the committee on foreign relations, reported a concurrent resolution requesting the president to bring to the attention of the government of Nicaragua the necessity of arranging a convention for the final settlement of all undisturbed claims existing between the government of the United States and the government of Nicaragua, and the claims of citizens of the United States against the government of Nicaragua. The resolution was adopted after an explanation by Mr. Morgan in reply to Mr. Morrill that the United States had from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000 of claims against the government of Nicaragua, and that the resolution did not cover the counter claims of citizens of Nicaragua.

RELIEF FOR THE SOUTHWEST.
Mr. Vest offered a resolution directing the secretary of war to see that the steamers and other vessels belonging to or now employed by the government on the Mississippi river and its tributaries in the transportation and distribution of nations and supplies to the western sufferers by the recent overflow, and providing for the necessary expense thereof. Mr. Vest explained that there was some difficulty in getting supplies to the points in the interior, remote from Memphis and points on the Mississippi, and that small boats were required for this purpose. Hundreds of sufferers were on the point of starvation, and the people of the west and southwest were generously responding for their relief. The object was to render certain boats under control of the government engineer corps available. Mr. Cockrell had read a telegram from the merchants exchange, of St. Louis, urging that the assistance of the government be continued in view of the discouraging reports received from the inundated districts. The resolution was passed. Mr. Davis moved for the concurrent resolution appropriation bill without amendment.

Mr. Jones, of Louisiana, offered a resolution calling for an estimate of the expense of permanently closing the points in the interior, remote from Memphis and points on the Mississippi, and that small boats were required for this purpose. Hundreds of sufferers were on the point of starvation, and the people of the west and southwest were generously responding for their relief. The object was to render certain boats under control of the government engineer corps available. Mr. Cockrell had read a telegram from the merchants exchange, of St. Louis, urging that the assistance of the government be continued in view of the discouraging reports received from the inundated districts. The resolution was passed. Mr. Davis moved for the concurrent resolution appropriation bill without amendment.

THE ALCOHOLIC COMMISSION.
The bill for a commission on the alcoholic liquor traffic, which again came upon the calendar, was discussed upon the pending amendments. Mr. Bayard said the suppression of pure alcoholic stimulants would tend to the increase of opiates and drugs; that such had been the experience of the medical profession. He moved an amendment to include an inquiry into this question. Being interrupted by the expiration of his five minutes, he insisted that the question should be considered under the five minutes rule, and he accordingly claimed precedence for the tariff commission bill. Mr. Conger moved to proceed with the liquor commission bill. Adopted—aye 29, nays 21. The bill was then reported to the senate from the committee of the whole, and Mr. Jones, of Florida, argued against the power of congress under the constitution to regulate or to interfere with the liquor traffic in the states. Mr. Sherman replied that the bill did not propose any interference with the license or sale of liquor in the states, but merely instituted an inquiry as to the best mode of dealing with the evils growing out of the traffic. He thought it a sufficient answer to the objection to say that information was needed to enable congress to deal with the traffic in a proper manner. Mr. Maxey corroborated and elaborated the view expressed by Mr. Sherman. The number of the commission was fixed at seven persons, not more than four of whom shall be of the same political party, nor be advocates of prohibition, to hold office not exceeding two years, who shall investigate the alcoholic liquor traffic, its relations to revenue and taxation, and its general economic, criminal, moral and scientific aspects in connection with pauperism, crime, social vice, public health and general welfare, and who shall inquire as to the practical results of license and prohibitory legislation. The commission is to serve for eighteen months after the passage of the act. An appropriation of \$1,000 is made for their expenses.

THE STRUGGLE OF THE DAY.
The protracted struggle for precedence of consideration for the pending measures, in which the respective merit of the tariff commission bill and the Japanese indemnity fund, and the presidential count measures were detailed at length, and occupied the remainder of the day. The charge by Mr. Beck that the protectionists were seeking to prevent any change in order that the tariff should remain available as material for political argument. Finally the tariff bill was taken and informally laid aside as unfinished business for Monday.

At 4:25 the senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned until Monday.

European Butter in New York.
New York, March 10.—The importation of butter and cabbages from abroad is followed

by the bringing of butter from Kiel and Holstein. The steamship Circe, which arrived on Thursday last, had 100 casks of Holstein butter consigned to A. B. Miller & Son, dealers in dairy produce. The butter is of the highest grade and is really the first importation of this product of the dairy from Holstein, although two packages were brought here for exhibition at the American dairy fair two years ago. The entire lot was sold to-day from forty-five to forty-six cents a pound, or about a cent a pound higher than the best grades of creamery butter. It was stated by several butter merchants that the product would probably not become a regular article of importation, as it could only be sold profitably at such times as the present, when American butter is held at high prices.

THE MISSING PAPERS.

The Testimony Before the House Committee in Response.
WASHINGTON, March 10.—The house committee on foreign affairs to-day resolved to conduct with open doors their investigation in the supposed abstraction of important correspondence from the files of the state department, which correspondence had reference to the so-called Peruvian company, and which, it is supposed, will determine whether any diplomatic representatives of this government have absconded with themselves in self-interest, or success of which depended upon the intervention of the United States.

WITNESSES CALLED.
The examination of witnesses was begun this afternoon. The first witness was Francis O. St. Clair, chief of the consular bureau of the state department, and until recently in charge of the consular affairs of the state department. He was called upon to make briefs of the correspondence on this subject, and when the letters were subsequently asked for by Walker, St. Clair explained that he had not the letters, but that he had been in possession of them for a long period some of the correspondence in the fishery question with Great Britain. From these circumstances, St. Clair advanced the opinion that the correspondence, which forms the ground of this investigation, is probably now among Trescott's papers in his house in Washington.

ANOTHER WITNESS.
T. John Newton, who succeeded the previous witness as index clerk, testified as to having indexed a number of letters, which were specified, which he said were numbered "private, return to Shepherd." St. Clair had never called on the witness for documents. The last knowledge the witness had of the letters in question was of their being in possession of the chief clerk, St. Clair, and he had never seen Shepherd at the state department and never heard of his being there. It is expected that Shepherd himself will appear before the committee to-morrow.

IN PRISON IN MEXICO.

They Call on Congress for Steps Looking to Their Relief.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—In the house Mr. Hisscock, of New York, chairman of the committee on appropriations, reported a joint resolution making an appropriation for \$10,000 to be immediately available to enable the light house board to meet extraordinary expenses consequent on the flood in the Mississippi river. Passed.

The house at 12:35 went into committee of the whole, with Mr. Davis, of Illinois, in the chair on the private calendar. Pending the adoption of a relief bill, 24 amendments were offered, and the house passed the senate joint resolution authorizing the secretary of war to use government vessels for the transportation and distribution of nations and supplies to the western sufferers by the recent overflow, which the Mississippi overflow. The committee then resumed its session. When the committee rose several private bills were passed, including a bill for the relief of W. W. Serres, of Montgomery, Alabama.

AMERICANS IMPRISONED IN MEXICO.
The speaker laid before the house the following message from the secretary of state, transmitting a report from the secretary of state touching the imprisonment in Mexico of Thomas Shields and two other American citizens, and the following telegram received from the house calling for information relative thereto, was transmitted to Minister Morgan, whom it was alleged by Shields, took no steps to procure their release, and the following telegram received in reply: "The statement of Shields with regard to me is false. Learning that they were arrested, I brought the matter to the notice of the secretary of state, and they were released a few days later for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Particulars by next mail." The house then, at 4:30, took a recess until 7:30.

THE NIGHT SESSION.
The night session of the house was devoted exclusively to a consideration of pension bills. (Mr. Briggs, of New Hampshire, in the chair.) Seventy-seven bills were passed, and the house at 10:05 o'clock p. m. adjourned until Monday.

THE WHISKY TAX.

Flippin's Sentence—Senator Hill's Condition—Water Johnson Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—It is understood that the sub-committee of the house committee of ways and means have virtually agreed upon a bill reducing the internal revenue tax on whisky and tobacco, and removing the same immediately from the schedule "A." The total amount of reduction in internal revenue to be effected by the bill is estimated at seventy million dollars. The bill will be probably reported to the full committee next Tuesday. Secretary Folger contemplates issuing Friday next a call for bonds continued 68, to the amount of \$15,000,000, payable in three parcels of about \$5,000,000 each on the third, tenth and seventeenth of May next.

SEN. HILL'S RECOVERY.
It is generally understood among the senators that Ben Hill's malady is mortal, and he cannot live much longer.

The senator is quite comfortable to-day and doing well, which got about early in the day.

THE FLIPPIN SENTENCE.
The record in the Flippin court-martial case, together with the report thereon of Judge Advocate General Swain, was submitted to the secretary of war to-day. General Swain is understood to recommend the mitigation of the sentence of dismissal. The general impression is that the sentence will be mitigated.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.
The senate has confirmed the following nominations: Rufus Ingalls to quartermaster general; Walter H. Johnson, collector of internal revenue, second district of Georgia.

Suppressing the Bucket Shop.
MEMPHIS, March 10.—The grand jury of the criminal court to-day returned indictments against two bucket shops for dealing in rum.

Prohibition in Iowa.
DES MOINES, March 10.—The house passed the prohibition amendment yesterday by a vote of 64 to 29. It now goes to the people.

COLORED AND WHITE.

GEORGIA REPUBLICANS AS THEY APPEAR AT WASHINGTON.

Edwin Belcher, of Savannah, says that it is about time for colored Republicans to stand alone and be independent of a party which does nothing for them.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—[Special Correspondence.]—Among the visitors to Washington is Edwin Belcher, of Savannah. He has long been among the leading colored politicians in Georgia, and was for years in the railway mail service between Atlanta and Augusta. Belcher takes pains to say that he is not in Washington for the usual reason, that is, he is not here to hunt for office. He is editing the Savannah Echo now, and has observed the temper of the colored voters in the state. I asked him what they thought of the situation.

"Well," said he, "we are somewhat at sea. In my paper I have been advocating the coalition, but I have pulled down that flag."

"Why?"

"Because I saw how things were being managed in the state of Georgia, and understood the chief tricks of the federalists to capture the negro vote. We are tired of promises. That game has been played long enough. We have just as much to hope for under the white rule as we have under the colored rule. They can't disappoint us more or do less for us. It is time for the colored voters in the south to take care of themselves. They can't be led like sheep any longer."

"Don't you think the administration can build up the coalition in Georgia?"

"Well, if it can it has taken an awkward way of doing it. They say what is called the Georgia syndicate is controlling the distribution of federal patronage in the state. And who compose the syndicate? Not a man in it has any following in his own party. These are not the men who have kept the republican ship alive in Georgia and not one of them can ever fan it to flame. I don't like Clark, but he is worth the whole crowd put together. He is crowded out of office. The administration has thrown aside the most active organizer it could have used."

"They talk about putting out Wade at Savannah. He has stood more and stood more for his party than all the members of the syndicate together. It is fine policy to displace a man with such a record and leave in the state and we have such intelligent as any of them. We propose to take a hand in this affair."

"You do not think the colored vote will rush off to the coalition?"

"Will not very fast. If the democrats will adopt a liberal platform and pursue a wise policy in the coming campaign the colored voters will be willing to try them. They are sick of their present alliances and don't propose to stand by them any longer."

There was another intelligent colored politician, Edwin Belcher, who is now in the city. He is a native Georgian and is a member of the colored republicans.

When the republican convention meets in the spring, the white republicans are going to have a very hard time of it.

In the first place the syndicate by no means pleases all the white elements of the party, and, then, some of the most astute colored democrats are beginning to question the idea of being traded off by a few men who will get all the profits arising from the bargain.

The negro brain is beginning to question the idea of being traded off by a few men who will get all the profits arising from the bargain.

The Georgia republicans are meeting at a meeting last night, resolved to support R. D. Locke for the Columbus post-office, after a debate in which the friends of Carey J. Thornton supported his claims. This will not end the contest, as the court has given the office to the friends of Carey J. Thornton.

As his friends claim, the syndicate stands at his back, his chances are good. Mr. R. T. Clayton, an influential member of the syndicate, has been nominated. He will probably be presented for the consulship at Callao, Peru, as the present consul is about to retire.

Phil Clayton died at his post of duty as consul at Callao and his son succeeded him. He gave perfect satisfaction to the end of his term, and as he is already assured of over \$12,000, leaves him in a most satisfactory condition so far as his finances are concerned.

It is not now believed that there will be very much of a struggle over the amount agreed upon for the physicians. It is felt that the committee has examined the matter carefully, and has made an honest estimate, and that it would be indecorous and undignified to question the payment of this money when the matter finally comes up.

GIVING BOND.
Brady, Dorsey and Fellow Rogues File Their Bonds.
WASHINGTON, March 10.—To-day ex-assistant postmaster-general Brady was required to give bond the sum of \$20,000 on the star route indictments. Ex-Senator Dorsey gave bond in \$10,000 in the same cases. His brother, John W. Dorsey, was not present but his counsel stated that he was on his way here from New Mexico to answer, when bail in a similar amount will be required. Dorsey's clerk, Reedell, did not appear. He is being called upon to give \$5,000 bail when produced in court. John A. Miner was unable to furnish security in \$5,000 at present, but certified checks for that amount were accepted until real estate security can be furnished. Samuel G. Cabell gave bail in \$5,000.

THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND.
Some Heavy Claims to be Reported Back by the House Committee.
WASHINGTON, March 10.—The house committee on war claims decided to-day to report to the house upon the claim of the heirs of Sterling Y. Austin for \$300,000 for cotton and property destroyed in Louisiana during the war. The report will be made to-day in the afternoon. The committee also agreed to make adverse reports upon the claims of Thomas B. Wallace for \$30,000, Mrs. Elizabeth Patterson for \$13,000, and Martha Lackman for \$10,000.

Suicide by Starvation.
CLEVELAND, March 10.—A Geneva special to the Herald reports that Peter Sargent was found dead in his house this morning, lying partly on the floor. One end of a strap was around the bed post and another around his neck. Death was the result of a prolonged and unrelenting starvation. Cause, illness and poverty.

THE STATE ROAD LEASE.

SOME MORE FACTS ABOUT THE OWNERSHIP OF THE LEASE.

The Ownership of the Lease—The Value of the Shares and the History of the Income Bonds—The Earnings of the Road—The Course of the Lease—The All-Absorbing Topic.

The decision of Attorney-General Anderson on the bond of the lessees of the State road was the universal topic of conversation on yesterday.

The completeness of our report of yesterday leaves little to be added. It may be said, however, that Senator Brown, while he holds out little pecuniary interest in the lease, feels in honor bound to maintain the sufficiency of the lessees' bond to the last, and will plant himself squarely and stubbornly on that issue. The fight may be expected to open when the state moves for ejectment, and to end—when ever it ends.

We present below such additional facts as to the lease and the lessees as may be interesting.

The Ownership of the Lease.
The revival of this fight over the lease re-awakens the discussion as to where the shares are held. Governor Brown owns only one-fourth of a share. The rest of the shares are distributed, as far as we can learn, about as follows:

When the Louisville and Nashville railroad bought the Nashville and Chattanooga road, they found among the assets seven shares and a half of the State road lease. When Colonel Cole found himself dispossessed, realizing that the Western and Atlantic road was a cure to the situation, he at once set to work to prevent a majority of the shares falling into the hands of the men who had bought him out. A pool was made of 11 1/2 shares—eight more than a majority of the shares—by Messrs Johnson, of Macon, Cole, Peters, and others. These shares were pooled for the purpose of putting them under the control of one man who would prevent their falling into the hands of the friends of the Louisville and Nashville except at very high prices. The shares were placed in New York and it is rumored that Mr. Moses Taylor advanced money on them, Mr. Bradley being their custodian. Things remained in this shape for some time when it is said Mr. Bradley, after consultation with Mr. Newton, sold to General Alexander four shares and a half of the eleven and five eighths shares of the pool. In the meantime Mr. Phinizy, a friend of the Louisville and Nashville, is said to have bought a share direct from Colonel Grant. This is said to have given the friends of the Louisville and Nashville a majority of the shares of the lease. But in the meantime New had sold to Mr. N. M. Hutchins, Hon. Joseph B. Cummings and other gentlemen in Georgia, certain of their shares, the trade being, we believe, that the purchasers gave their notes for the price paid, and were permitted to let the profits of the lease pay for the shares. Of the seven shares remaining in the Bradley pool after he had sold four shares and a half to General Alexander, it is said that he took two shares himself, letting Mr. Moses Taylor have three shares and Mr. Raoul have two shares. This account where the shares stand at present. Colonel Cole owns a half share, and there are a few fractions held elsewhere.

The original lessees have nearly all sold out. The rumor on the street that the Louisville and Nashville railroad company, or its friends, hold 75 shares, is explained as follows: The Louisville and Nashville bought with the Nashville and Chattanooga road 7 1/2 shares. General Alexander bought 4 1/2 shares from the Bradley pool, Mr. Phinizy bought one share from Colonel Grant, which makes the thirteenth share. The seven shares held by Mr. Bradley, Mr. Raoul and Mr. Taylor, have been sold to the Louisville and Nashville and Nashville road, and counted in their holdings. It was discovered shortly after the friends of the Louisville and Nashville commenced buying shares that the holding of a share did not carry the right to vote, and that the control remained with the original lessees. Since that time they are said to have sold their seven and a half shares, and the control has passed to this course probably by the additional information that the law would not permit the control of the State road to be held by parties living out of the state.

THE VALUE OF THE SHARES.
The first share sold under the lease was that, we believe, of Senator B. H. Hill. He received about twelve thousand dollars for the share. The share of Mr. May sold after his death at public outcry and brought thirteen thousand dollars. The highest price paid for a share was twenty thousand dollars, which was about two years ago, when there was a demand for the controlling interest. There were several shares sold about that time for fifty thousand dollars, and it is probable that this was about the value of a share at that time.

THE INCOME BONDS.
Shortly after the lease was made, the lessees determined to issue forty thousand dollars of income bonds to each share of stock. There were then twenty-two shares of stock which made the entire issue of incomes eight hundred and twenty thousand dollars. It is now stated that Mr. Hill's share, and all subsequent shares were sold after these bonds were distributed and that each lessee received the forty thousand dollars of bonds in addition to the price of his stock. These bonds are ten per cent quarterly bonds, and have commanded about 115 in the market. They are to be retired by an annual sinking fund, and there are now outstanding, according to the Investor's Supplement, \$644,000. These bonds, as recited on their faces, are payable out of the earnings of the road. It will be held, probably, if the lease is forfeited, that they have an interest in the betterment of the road and the extra equipment as that has been paid out of the earnings of the road. It will be seen that the lessee who sold his share for fifty thousand dollars—the average price—received about fifty thousand dollars from income bonds besides making \$100,000 in bulk that the lessee has paid him, besides the dividends he drew on his stock and incomes.

THE EARNINGS OF THE ROAD.
It has been impossible to get any estimate as to the earnings of the State road under the lease. It is known, however, that dividends have been paid for the last two years on the lease shares, besides the interest on the income bonds and the sinking fund. One dividend amounted to \$5,000 per share, and last year they paid about ten thousand dollars a share. The last report of the net earnings of the road was in 1892, when the figures were given as \$400,000. Deducting the rental this would leave \$100,000 to the lessees. It is said that the profits have doubled since that date. Colonel Cole is credited with saying during the last session of the legislature that he would lease the road at the close of the present lease for \$600,000 per annum.

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OVER THE BANKS.

Two Hundred and Fifty Families Living on Rafts—In North Alabama.

NEW ORLEANS, March 10.—The gauge at the head of Canal street shows the river one foot below the high water mark of 1874. The fall is attributed to the Point Coupee crevasse and a change in the wind.

A WASTE OF WATER.
The Point Coupee crevasse has not affected the stand of the water at Bayou Sara yet, although there is a fearful mass of water escaping from the river. The levee is still giving away rapidly. As it is all of the green earth crumbles as fast as the water pushes against it. The gap now is about 1,000 feet wide, and the water, as it goes through, is about ten feet deep, but is rapidly digging deeper, spreading the water far and wide over the country. The levee part of this parish and all west of Baton Rouge, and portions of Assumption, Iberville, St. Mary, Iberia and Terrebonne, the richest sugar districts in Louisiana. The False river and Grand Tete are fast being inundated, and the loss of property and the suffering of the people will be terrible. Major H. C. Brown, state engineer, says it is useless to attempt to stop the crevasse. The levee at Bayou Sara is being attacked by a night against the flood. All the stores are closed and every man is at work upon the levees which protect the place, while the draining machine is working against the fearful prospect.

A RAILROAD SUBMERGED.
The New Orleans, Chicago and St. Louis railroad is again submerged, and it is impossible in the neighborhood of Water Valley, Miss. This overflow has assumed alarming proportions, inundating that section of the country. Trains are unable to proceed further north than Colville station, this side of Water Valley.

LIVING ON RAFTS.
Captain Richard Simon, who has just arrived from Red river, reports 250 families below Alexandria living on rafts and in a deplorable condition. He thinks the state should send them rations at once, or that some private provision should be made to relieve their great misery.

ALONG THE CITY FRONT.
The levee along the city front are inspected daily and well guarded, and the points strengthened and every precaution taken to prevent a crevasse. The same precautions are taken all along the line from Baton Rouge to the Gulf.

A BREAK NEAR MEMPHIS.
MEMPHIS, March 10.—Passengers from below report a break in the levee eleven and a half miles above Friar's Point. The break occurred yesterday, and although Friar's Point will be overflowed from the break, the town will not suffer by the river rising.

IN NORTH ALABAMA.
CHATTANOOGA, March 10.—The recent heavy rains in north Alabama have caused the Tennessee to overflow its banks, and have weakened the railroad embankment. Three wash-outs occurred on Thursday night near Tusculum, and Charleston railroad near Tusculum. It is said that the Tennessee has received that no tickets are to be sold to points west of that city for thirty-six hours. The necessary repairs to the road can be made in eight or ten hours after the water subsides.

NASHVILLE, March 10.—[Special.]—The river is rising very slowly, and there is 45.80 in this water on the gauge, with a prospect of an additional rise of two feet. All the mills on the east side of the river have closed operations.

CONKING PAID OFF.
The President Regards Himself as Being Freed from Further Trouble.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The stories that have found currency in the west that it is the purpose of the president to make Roosevelt Conkling secretary of the treasury, and to appoint Judge Folger associate justice of the supreme court, have no foundation, and never had. President Arthur has had no intention of appointing Conkling to a place in his cabinet, nor of the early part of his administration. Then he did offer Conkling the position of secretary of the treasury. This was at the time that Conkling called upon Arthur, when the latter was occupying the place of Jones. It was before the tender of the place had been made to Governor Morgan. Conkling declined the treasury then for the same reasons that he has given since, in declining the judgeship before Governor Morgan was nominated. Besides, Judge Folger would not be a willing party to any such transaction. He has said very recently to very intimate friends that it is his purpose to remain secretary of the treasury during President Arthur's administration, and that he would not resign that office to take a seat on the bench. The rumor can be characterized as the basest invention of some sensationalist. There is absolutely nothing in it. Even if President Arthur had contemplated such action, the events of the last few days would undoubtedly have led him to reconsider. There is no probability that Conkling could be confirmed to a cabinet position, or to any other position. His sublimity has thrown away one too many crowns. He is not likely to be again offered any appointive office from this administration. General Arthur has, if he could think so, settled his political debts with that gentleman.

OUT OF FUNDS.
Dun's Mercantile Report—A Frequent Suspender.

NEW YORK, March 10.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s mercantile agency reports failures in business for the last seven days at 143 against 128 last week. The eastern states have 21; the western, 41; the middle, 21; the southern, 44; the Pacific, 10.

A REGULAR SUSPENDER.
A Boston special says O. L. Gillet, a cigar manufacturer of this city, doing business on Washington street, has suspended for the third time in twenty years. Liabilities reported at \$34,000.

THE FINNAY, TENNY & Foe, and Moulton & Gage, shoe manufacturers of Haverhill, are also reported to have failed.

INSULAR INCIDENTS.
Sunset Cox has been making a speech to the colored people of Washington and the city.

The Episcopal bishop of Niagara has been used by one of his clergymen for \$25,000. The bishop had removed from his station.

There is a movement on foot to erect a monument in Greenwood cemetery, New York, to the memory of the Mexican veterans.

Owing to the theft of numerous articles, the president has ordered a limit to be placed on the inspection of the white house by the public.

The family of a Chinese professor at Harvard college has returned to China. A fourteen months old babe died at the depot in Denver on. It was boxed up and taken along.

STATE NEWS.

THE DAILY BUDGET FROM TOWNS ROUNDABOUT.

Roswell Gets an Express Office and Begins to Feel Important—The Clarke County Jail, which was Considered a Model of Safety, is Broken Open by Prisoners—News Items.

ROSVELL, March 10.—[Special.]—An express office has at last been given us, much to the joy of our entire community. With railroad and telegraphic communications, we feel our importance, and only wait for time to show the rapid upward strides our enterprising citizens will make, being greatly assisted by facilities so recently furnished them. The railroad will soon commence two trips a day; this has been deemed necessary owing to the increased freight and travel. Our mail arrangements could be improved considerably. We receive THE CONSTITUTION after night, making it a day behind before reaching the subscribers. The Florida fever has been cooled down to a mild temperature by the return of the young men who so recently embarked for the land of flowers. Some of them must have landed badly, as we learn they walked from Jessup, Georgia, to Roswell. Pool South, the escaped convict, has been caught, and is, we hope, safely stored in the Dade county mines. A general fight was waged in last Saturday night by some of the boys, and Monday the council had quite a long session, disposing of the cases. We guess Roswell will come in some what ahead of neighboring towns in the way of spring fights. Prospects seem good for an early beginning in this direction. The Roswell cotton mill and Laurel woolen mill are putting in full blast, and are turning out heavy products. There seems to be no indication of a less amount of guano being used this season. The streets are filled daily with wagons hauling to the country.

ATHENS, March 9.—[Special.]—The jail of Clarke county, which has been considered a model of safety, was broken open last night from the inside and several prisoners made their escape. Among them were the Fisher brothers, bound over to court for stealing cotton, and several colored men. It is suspected that the prisoners were aided from the outside.

The last thousand dollars necessary to remodel the first Methodist church of Athens has been raised, and the work will commence at an early day. Judging from the design the building will present a beautiful appearance when finished.

The rival debate, to take place the 29th of June, at Macon, between the champions of the State university, Messrs. Philip Bell and Washington, and a like number from Mercer university, will draw a large crowd from Athens. Mr. P. Bell, of Atlanta, one of the contestants, is regarded as one of the best debaters in the State university.

AN EXCITING INCIDENT.

Arson and Robbery—Detection and Arrest of the Criminals.

On last Saturday night Mr. J. L. Hall's crib was fired and house robbed, under the following circumstances: Shortly after supper the report of a pistol in the direction of his crib caused him to go to the door and look out in that way. The crib was on fire. He rushed out and called back his wife, who brought a bucket of water. She followed with the water, but hearing some one in the house, called to her husband to run back, which he did. His little child was sitting on the bed crying but no one else was to be seen. He looked under the beds and around, latched the doors, hurried back and extinguished the fire. Returning to the house with his wife they found a trunk, the trunk in the yard showed that two men had robbed the house and escaped with the trunk. It was broke open about two hundred yards from the house and some valuable papers and \$10.05 in money carried off. Early Monday morning on suspicion and circumstantial evidence the following negroes were arrested in Dublin: Jim Taylor, Sam Plumer, John Brown and Tom Reed.

Sam Plumer, John Brown and Tom Reed had been working for Mr. Hall, and one rainy day when they were all in the house, one of the darkies asked Mr. McDaniel if he thought Mr. Hall had money enough to pay them for splitting rails. Mr. McDaniel, who was waiting by the trunk that was afterwards carried off, ran his finger along the trunk about four inches from the bottom, and said: "He has this trunk about here in his pocket, and he has \$100 the other day myself." One of the darkies arrested had on a pair of shoes which were peculiarly worn at the toes. He had spoken to two shoemakers in the community about repairing the shoes, but had not had them worked done. The shoemakers are willing to testify that those are the shoes that made the tracks in the yard and around the place where the trunk was robbed. The \$10 bill they took from the trunk may be identified by the fact that the upper right hand corner of the bill is torn and about an inch square of the bill lapped over. During the night of the robbery two of Mr. W. B. F. Daniel's boys had ridden up to Mr. Barrell Lowry's early in the night and drove their horses at the gate. It is thought these darkies rode them to the scene of crime. At least the horses were not there when the young men went back, and the next morning they tracked them back by and beyond home and found them near Mr. Tom Moore's. Their tracks showed that they had traveled at break-neck speed and the sweat and rumpled hair showed that they had both been in a double. The stirrup leathers on one saddle had been lengthened. It is to be hoped the criminals, whoever they are will be brought to a condign punishment.

MACON'S WATER.

Plan Proposed to Provide for the City's Wants.

The Macon gas-light and water company proposes to extend the excellent system of water works so as to supply the hill portion of our city. The plan proposed is to erect a stand pipe or elevator reservoir on Chickamauga square, of sufficient height to send the water into the top of the highest buildings on the hill. This stand pipe is to be kept full by pumping from the streams already located on a lot fronting Magnolia street, and into which the water from the largest reservoir will freely flow. This plan will insure a large storage of the water, and will be sufficient to supply the city in addition to the seventy-five thousand that is proposed to be kept in the stand pipe. From the stand pipe the mains will radiate in every direction so as to supply the elevated portions of the city with the delicious water now enjoyed by the lower districts. The city has already agreed to rent twenty-five hydrants for fire purposes, and the company is now going to work to raise the necessary capital to push forward the enterprise. Forty thousand dollars (\$40,000) of six per cent bonds will be issued by the company, secured by a second mortgage on the entire property of the company, which will be worth when this work is completed, two hundred and sixty-five thousand (\$265,000) dollars. The only other debt standing against this property, is a first mortgage of \$75,000 dollars in seventy-five thousand (\$75,000) dollars in six per cent thirty-year bonds. The bonds will be in denomination of five hundred (\$500) dollars each, so that all may have a chance to secure them. The interest on these bonds will be more than pay the water rent for the average consumer, and the capital will be perfectly safe. The greater portion of the seventy-five thousand dollars of bonds issued to build the lower city system was subscribed by the residents of that portion of the town, and certainly the much smaller amount needed to build the hill portion can be raised among the residents there. The citizens are requested to help along this important work. The company will begin the

work and make contracts for its completion as soon as twenty-five thousand (\$25,000) dollars is subscribed, trusting to sell the rest of the bonds in the meantime. This is an undertaking in which every citizen of Macon is interested, and we hope one and all will put their shoulders to the wheel and add one more to the many attractions possessed by our beautiful city.

GEORGIA LIFE.

About Durdentown and a Little-Known Hamlet Near Swainsboro.

The territory I shall include for this community embraces twenty-five families, each half of which are of one name; hence the cause of my saying it ought to be called "Durdentown." We have a church, a school, a school-house where we have our children instructed the greater part of each year; a post-office where we get our mail; two water mills; and one horse-power, where we can have all our cotton ginned except blackseed; a grist mill which can make as good meal as any mill; a rice cleaner where we can have all our rice cleaned to perfection; a saw mill that saws as good lumber as any; a store where you can buy goods as cheap as at any place in the county; a shop where you can get almost anything made from iron or wood, such as plows, plow-stocks, buggies, wagons, etc. In fact everything necessary to farm with in the way of tools. In addition to all these, we have a first-class physician to minister to our sick (when we have any), a host of pretty girls and passable young men, two or three sour old bachelors, etc., etc. It has pleased a kind Providence to bless this little section, and some as fine farming land here in the "fork" and on the east side of Little Canoochee river, as the county affords. There are no lawyers here, no need of any as we are law-abiding citizens.

This country is sadly in need of a railroad for the transportation of its produce. Farmers are making rapid preparations for their ensuing crops, which will be comparatively large to fill the deficiency caused by last year's drought. This community, like many others on water courses, cut a great deal of timber last year, and have a large quantity of it, except a few rafts which were carried through on at least two inches less water than ever before.

A DOOLY PIONEER.

One of the First Settlers in Dooly County Dies at the Age of Seventy-Three.

Hawkinsville Dispatch.

Died, at his home near Byromville, Dooly county, on the 3d day of March, 1882, James Howell Swarengen, in the seventy-third year of his age. He purchased the land on which he died, in August, 1827, for \$100, and the latter part of that year with his wife, who still survives him, he entered upon the land, then an unbroken forest, with an Indian pony and a small bunch of cattle. This place he settled for a home and has remained on it for fifty-four years—has raised eleven children to be grown—nine of them still living and in their various spheres in life are doing well and much respected. Though frequent inducements were offered for him to sell out, he refused them all, saying "this was his Texas," and by his indomitable industry and economy he enlarged his place by purchase and improvements until now it is one of the most desirable small farms in the county, and leaves his property free from debt. While he has always owned and controlled a sufficient number of slaves as a citizen for this long period of fifty-four years he has never been a plaintiff or defendant in a court of justice in his life.

FISH PONDS.

The Experience and Views of a Covington Fruit Dealer with Fresh Fish Raising.

Covington Enterprise.

Mr. Josiah Perry, who is known as a successful fruit and bee man, came in Monday and told us that his fish pond, covering an acre and a quarter, and containing a young mirror carp in it; that the scale carp, a smaller fish than the mirror, had refused to spawn so far, and feared they would continue to do so. His pond is well stocked with trout, mullet and bluegill, and he expects to have a year or so he has had fresh fish whenever he wanted them. He will take all the trout out this spring and only keep the mullet, perch and bluegill. Mr. Perry said that he thought it is a waste of money and labor to erect a pond, stock it, and then pay no more attention to it. It is doubtful in his mind if fish culture will pay alone as a business in this country, as the cost and care of shipping fresh fish will be a serious drawback. He erected his pond more for the benefit of his family and friends than for the money he expected to make by putting fish on the market.

A Secret Marriage.

Fairburn News Letter.

A marriage between parties who live in this county has recently come to light, which borders somewhat on the romantic. The contracting parties are Mr. P. P. DuPre and Miss Lenora Cook. For several years there has been an attachment existing between the parties, but for some reason the relatives of the lady objected to a marriage. After considering the situation, they concluded that it would be better not to create any confusion, and decided to be married secretly, and let their relatives remain apparently as they had been before. Accordingly, last August they were married at Atlanta, and proceeding to the residence of Justice Tanner, were privately married. They then returned home, and no one suspected that their relations were altered till Mr. DuPre took a notion, a week or two ago, to divulge the secret to the bride's parents. This revelation was received with incredulity by them, and they would not be convinced of its truth until Mr. DuPre produced a certified copy of the license, together with the certificate of the officiating officer. The bride still remains with her parents, and the groom lives on his farm, the same as before the marriage.

Cat Planting.

Montezuma Weekly.

A gentleman in our town was working his land for some months. His little son, who understood that the vegetables grew old and made the seeds, and the seeds when placed into the ground, brought forth new vegetables. Instantly he darted away, and returned bringing pussy. "Please," cried papa, dig a gate big hole." "What?" cried papa. "And bury poor kitty!" I thought you loved her." "Yes, I do; but she's too old now, and I don't want to plant her and dig some little kittens. Won't she show papa?"

A Dog Farm.

Covington Enterprise.

Royal Chapman has for a long time turned in his mind the question as to the feasibility of establishing a dog farm over here. He started one on a small scale by paying a dollar a piece for a pair of hounds. In two weeks they cat five dollars worth of food and meat, besides destroying every hen-net in Midway. He called the Brick Pillar debating society to his aid and they decided that dog farming do not pay, in consequence Royal turned over his dogs to two of his true and tried friends.

One More Washington Servant.

American Republic.

A gentleman of Lee county, who was in the city on Tuesday, told us that he had just returned from a visit to Brooks county, and while there he found an old negro woman named Katy, who said she once belonged to General George Washington, that she cooked for him a number of years, and that she was thirty-three years old when she became his property. If this is true, "old Katy" can't be put down as one of the oldest, if not the oldest, person living in America.

THOMAS.

THE GEORGIA COUNTY OF THAT NAME AND ITS PRODUCTS.

Prospects of the Season—Oats, Corn, Cotton, Melons, Strawberries, and Pear Crops—The Conditions of the Soil—Ready Growers of Thomasville—Good Order and Good Society.

Savannah News.

THOMASVILLE, March 6.—A few days among the clever farmers of Thomas county enables me to report that no better season for the preparation and planting of a crop has ever been experienced in this section. One of the best farmers in the county—born and raised in it—said he could not remember its equal as a planting season. There has been much less rain than usual; in fact, not enough, and the country is considered dry in a few localities, as for instance about Canilla, in Mitchell, as we learned from Mr. Heath, of that town; but the earth is not yet too hard for the plow, and moisture is sufficient to bring up the crops promptly. So far, therefore, according to the confession of the farmers themselves, the season is a most favorable one for the preparation and planting of crops.

THE OAT CROP.

The prospect for a good crop of oats is unusually flattering. A large area has been sown, a good stand obtained, and, from personal observation of a number of fields, I can state that they look green, fresh and thrifty, unstained by the yellow cast of last year, which in many places was the result of rust in the very beginning of the season.

CORN.

It is gratifying to know the farmers of this section are endeavoring to profit by last year's experience by putting in large corn crops. Several gentlemen informed me that they were planting more corn than usual, and that the same spirit seemed to pervade their section. There is also more attention being given to the selection of seed corn, while there is also an evident improvement in the method of cultivation.

COTTON.

Cotton, of course, will be planted as usual, and preparations are advancing for that purpose, but the spirit of over-cropping does not seem to prevail. Less area with superior cultivation is evidently gaining ground rapidly, while a general effort is in progress to obtain the best prolific seeds.

MELONS.

The melon crop for northern market has been mostly planted, in many instances, with more care and more highly fertilized than heretofore. If the planters have no late frost to injure, they will probably be able this year to make the most profitable shipment of melons yet grown in southern Georgia.

STRAWBERRIES.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Thomas E. Blackshear I was enabled, on the 6th inst., to inspect the large strawberry field in southern Georgia, perhaps in the state; that of Messrs. Blackshear & McKay, two miles east of Thomasville, consisting of twenty acres. The plants are now one year old, and although the weather has recently been too dry for strawberries, which need a great deal of moisture, yet they look remarkably well and are rapidly taking on the fruit crop. My attention was called to the fact that a large section of the field, of the earliest plants put out, had already lost its first crop of the season by a recent frost, but was again covered with fruit from the second crop. Other sections exhibited fruit in every stage of development, from the flower to the luscious ripe berry. It is worth while to note that this field has steadily yielded a large quantity of rich and excellent berries since the spring of 1929, and is now in the full bloom in summer or winter, though it was not expected to yield a crop until this spring. They have been planted in single rows on slight beds, after thorough preparation of the soil with manure, and are covered with a layer of pine straw and wiregrass, and are the champion of Kentucky, a berry so near of kin to the Wilson Albany as to resemble it very closely in size, shape and flavor. The field has been admirably chosen, on an elevated plateau of originally pine land with a sprinkling of other forest growth, apparently perfectly level, but with sufficient slope for drainage, and with the sandy loam.

THE LEAFY PLANT.

Thomas county is the head and center of the LeCoute pear trade, both in the propagation of the plants and in the shipment of the fruit. Though considerable stock of the young trees appeared on the market last year, there was great loss from the drought and other causes, so that the aggregate of stock fell far short of expectation. The demand for the fruit growers of the section, however, and there is perhaps double as many cuttings put out the present year as ever before. This extraordinary increase in the supply of pears, and bids fair to cover a large part of the large southern area to which it is adapted.

THOMASVILLE.

The short crops and dullness of trade last year have not to have affected the flourishing town, if one is to judge by the progress of building and improvements. Town lots seem to be in demand, and new dwellings are springing up in every quarter. Hundreds of northern planters are investing in the town, and the pine groves in the neighborhood, and much of the vacant lands in various sections of the county are being brought under cultivation by new comers. This steadiness of growth in the town is due in a large measure to its cleanliness, good order, good society, exemption from high taxes and elevated, healthful situation in the pine forests. Immigrants from other states and foreign countries find in this section a favorable combination of climate, soil and social advantages rarely met with, and many of the northern people visiting here for health and pleasure are taking up their abode in real estate. There is little doubt that the future will find thousands of northern people with winter homes in Thomasville, Quitman, Valdosta and intermediate stations along the Savannah, Florida and Gulf railway now, at last, about to connect the Gulf at Mobile and New Orleans with the Atlantic at Savannah. But these homes will in all probability disappear with the pine forests, and the citizens interested in the town will be glad to see the pine groves in the neighborhood, to be forever free under the protection of the conservationists.

The people of Thomasville are at present again favored with the prospect of a railroad to Tallahassee, connecting their city with the Gulf at St. Mark's, and the future great Southern Coast Line canal at the same point, or with Dog Island Harbor at Rio Canale, situated at the west extremity of James Island, the objective point of a new railroad lately chartered, and of which Colonel H. S. Haines is president, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Apalachicola river. Mr. John E. Page, of New York, one of the purchasers of the large tract of coast land south of Tallahassee, known as Forbes' purchase, was recently on a visit to the property, and, passing through Thomasville, revived his interest in the proposed railroad by assurances of earnest co-operation. Mr. Page was assured that Thomas county would grade the road to the Florida line, a distance of about eighteen miles, to Lake Lanonia, one of those proverbially beautiful sheets of water mirroring the green hills of middle Florida. The completion of this line will give Thomasville the advantage of a cross road, corresponding almost exactly with the four cardinal points of the compass, and perfect a railroad system in the highest degree advantageous of her future growth.

A Lawyer's Compromise.

Columbus Enquirer.

There is an attorney in this city who was employed by one of our most substantial business men to take charge of a case in the courts for him. It was a case that gave considerable trouble and annoyance to the attorney, though he worked and tugged with it until a compromise was effected and \$100 was paid to his client. Walking down the street,

yesterday the client asked the attorney what his fee in the case was, with a view of paying it. The attorney related the circumstances of how much trouble and expense it had been, and said:

"I don't know hardly how to charge for it. I can't charge less than fifty dollars, and now I'll make you this proposition: I'll take fifty dollars for my fee and donate it to the Second Baptist church if you'll give them the other fifty."

"That's a bargain," said the client, "and I'll give the whole amount to the church."

The lawyer was Louis F. Garrard, who has been one of the most faithful friends to the enterprise of building the second Baptist church, and the other was Mr. Abe Ilges, whose purse has often been the source of much well directed philanthropy.

The Storm at Heard.

Franklin News.

The storm which passed over the country last week, paid its compliments to Heard in the way of demolishing fences, knocking out houses, throwing down timber and playing the mischief generally. On Dr. J. W. Daniel's farm, known as the Kirk place, the smoke house was wrecked and cribs and stables unroofed. Uncle Dick Jones, who occupies the place, had his hand severely mangled by the slamming of a door. Two spans of Watkins' bridge on Hillabatchee were carried away by the sudden rush of sweeping waters. The timbers lodged about a quarter of a mile below and will be replaced in a few days.

A Bold Hawk.

Oglethorpe Echo.

The people of Lexington have for a long time been troubled by the depredating of a hawk upon their chickens, being very bold and it seemed as though he would get a shot at him, but Monday morning his hawkship came to his death, being wounded by Mr. R. C. Lattimer and lighting in Mrs. Willingham's yard. He was killed by Jordan with an ax. This same hawk pursued a pigeon into the house of Mr. R. G. Johnson and under the bed, but failing to catch the pigeon he flew out and made his escape before Mrs. J. could do anything to stop him.

Wild Dogs.

Douglasville Star.

On last Saturday, while Mr. W. J. Camp and some friends were fox-hunting, their dogs began running something which they finally ran to its den. It proved to be a wild dog. There were five of them, the mother and four pups, the latter being about two months old. They all escaped but one puppy, which was finally captured, but not until it bit Mr. Camp badly on the hand. All of the dogs were the same color. The dogs have been a source of great trouble to the sheep near Chapel Hill, and the remains of a half-devoured sheep were found near their den.

Barrett's School.

Athens Watchman.

A northern company (supposed to be the Innan) last Saturday closed a trade for this splendid property. They paid \$22,500 for the Oconee side of the river, including a half mile of fall and 120 acres of land, and \$8,000 for Mrs. Tinsdale's property opposite, with 70 acres. At the July term of Oconee court a charter will be granted and work will commence at once. They will spend \$750,000 preparing the land for the Oconee river, a road will be built, and our informant says it will probably strike the Georgia below Athens, passing Mrs. King's place.

A Narrow Escape.

Franklin News.

While Mr. T. B. Parks, of Coweta, was engaged in mixing compost, a carboy of caustic acid was broken and a part of his clothing was burned. He was also burned on his feet, and the loss of his nether garments, which Saluda says fell from him "like autumn leaves in wintry weather."

GEORGIA GLEANINGS.

Griffin is to have a woman barber. Barnsenville needs a new cemetery. The Dublin academy is flourishing. A corn mill has just been built in Franklin. Fox hunters have little success at Oglethorpe. The Greensboro Baptist church is to be rebuilt. There are more stores in Decatur than ever before.

A County Agricultural Club.

A county agricultural club has just been founded in Decatur.

Dr. Carroll, of Covington, has converted a well into a swimming pool for the town.

Work on the cotton seed oil mill to be erected in Thomasville will soon begin.

Henderson is very anxious to have the Florida Southern railway go through the town.

Complaints are made in Macon that colored boys are running the cows of citizens on the suburbs into town, in order to get the fat for impounding.

There are to be a mass meeting in Cartersville on Thursday, the 10th of March, in behalf of the Etowah and Ridge Road and the North Georgia and Bucktown railroads.

DOWN IN DIXIE.

Over 14,000 natives of Kentucky live in Iowa.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., amateurs will give a rendition of "Patience" after lent.

A projected meeting is progressing in the Methodist church in Tuscaloosa.

The reports of the grain crops of South Carolina are of the most encouraging character.

The cotton factory at Prattville, Ala., is now making 100,000 bales of cotton yearly.

The Gainesville Guards bore off honors as being the best drilled company at the Florida state fair.

The Alabama river has been very high this winter for a longer period than ever before in its history.

Splendid specimens of iron ore are exhibited from General Hoke's mines, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

Silk culture in Louisiana has of late become a thriving industry, and to-day promises an abundant production.

The Cherokee manufacturing company on Broad river, South Carolina, have gone to work most vigorously, producing yarn of a superior quality.

Texas has eleven congressmen under the new apportionment, is building twenty miles of railway every day, and also has a richly endowed university.

The most forward farm work so far reported in Alabama is that of a negro man in Greene county. He has ten or twelve acres of corn large enough to work.

In 1865, Florence, South Carolina, contained only ten houses. It now has a population of over 2,000 and last year over one hundred houses were built.

Memphis is putting a stop to carrying concealed weapons by fining every man arrested, on whom a dangerous weapon is found, the full extent of the law on that special charge.

Nearly every day from one hundred to one hundred and fifty persons pass through Chattanooga, going west. They are from western North Carolina, and southern Tennessee.

The dog catchers of Greenville, S. C., have recently obtained the popular indignation. Ninety dogs were captured and twenty drowned, but there the work has stopped for the present.

Handbills are out announcing a public meeting of the colored voters of Mecklenburg, North Carolina, on the 10th, the object of which is to secure an amendment to the constitution of that state, to the effect that no race on the court of justice of the state.

One Experience from Many.

I had been sick and miserable so long and had caused my husband so much trouble and expense, no one seemed to know what ailed me, that I was completely disheartened and discouraged. In my mind I got a bottle of Iron Bitters and used them unknown to my family. I soon began to improve and gained so fast that my husband and family thought it strange and unnatural, but when I told them what had helped me, they said, "Harrish for Iron Bitters!" long may they prosper, for they have made mother well and us happy."—The Mother.

Conkling's bitterest enemies are in the republican party. Either he or they must leave it to restore harmony, and the supreme court bench is a convenient shelf.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

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BREWERS LUNG RESTORER.

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first discovered, were made by the officers to clear away circuit nature and developing tracing of the murder.

THREE M

And Three Others Were
CINCINNATI, March 10.—The Commercial In-
ginea, says: The Oil
Sidney burnt her ste-
of Ravenswood this
persons and wounding

TON PLANTERS,
SEEDS, ETC.

Dow Law Cotton Planter
\$10.50.

STANDARD RIDING AND WALKING
CULTIVATOR COMPLETE, unequalled
by any ever made. \$37.50
WALKING CULTIVATOR..... \$25.00
PLANT, JR., JOHNS HOE..... 9.00

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Send for Catalogue and Prices
EDULES.
Texas Pacific Railroad Co.
RAILWAY DIVISION.
Dis. from
Cin. to
Night Exp. 1 A. m. 1 Day Exp.
READ UPWARD.

tr.	67	7:00 am	10:25 am	6:20 pm
tr.	67	4:48 am	7:35 am	3:47 pm
tr.	79	4:26 am	6:08 am	3:21 pm
tr.	4	4:05 am	6:31 am	2:52 pm
tr.	100	.....	7:09 am	2:32 pm
tr.	107	3:21 am	5:54 am	2:17 pm
tr.	114	3:12 am	5:50 am	1:50 pm
tr.	138	3:55 am	5:49 am	1:24 pm
tr.	165	1:54 am	.....	12:02 pm
tr.	221	.....	.....	.....
tr.	230	10:00 pm	.....	7:50 am
tr.	230	9:32 pm	.....	5:19 am
tr.	265	.....	.....	5:05 am
tr.	380	7:50 am	.....	6:00 am
tr.	.....	.....	.....	.....
ERN DIVISI				
tr.	355	7:00 pm	.....	.....
tr.	361	5:50 pm	.....	.....
tr.	422	3:12 pm	.....	.....
tr.	478	12:12 pm	.....	.....
tr.	533	9:00 am	.....	.....
tr.	568	8:14 am	.....	.....
tr.	604	6:37 am	.....	.....
tr.	603	6:12 am	.....	.....
tr.	650	5:20 am	.....	.....
PLAN DIVISION.				
tr.	650	3:40 am	.....	.....
tr.	651	3:18 am	.....	.....
tr.	680	12:25 am	.....	.....
tr.	711	10:25 pm	.....	.....
tr.	726	9:40 pm	.....	.....
tr.	755	8:50 pm	.....	.....
tr.	752	8:00 pm	.....	.....
tr.	770	7:09 am	.....	.....
AND PACIFIC DIVISION.				
tr.	770	2:30 pm	.....	.....

7:20	2:10 pm	.....	.....	.....	.....
7:58	2:48 pm	.....	.....	.....	.....
8:06	11:00 am	.....	.....	.....	.....
9:43	8:35 am	.....	.....	.....	.....

T. S. and General Manager, Cincinnati, O.
 L. B. R. A. N.
 Gen. Pass. Agent, Ala. Gt. Sou. R. R.
 Chattanooga, Tenn.
 J. C. McGUIRE,
 Gen. Pass. Agent, V. S. & P. R. R.
 Monroe, La.

NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD OF GEORGIA,
 SUFFERING FROM ITS OFFICE
 AT ATHENS, GA., JANUARY 8, 1882,
 and after January 9, 1882, trains on this road
 run as follows:

EASTWARD.	
	No. 53. No. 1.
Leave Athens.....	5:55 a. m. 2:45 p. m.
Arrive Lula.....	8:15 a. m. 5:15 p. m.
Leave Atlanta.....	1:44 p. m. 12:05 a. m.
Arrive at Clarksville.....	9:40 a. m. 1:40 p. m.

WESTWARD.	
	No. 50. No. 2.
Leave Clarksville.....	8:42 a. m. 5:00 p. m.
Arrive Atlanta.....	3:05 a. m. 2:15 p. m.
Leave Lula.....	10:20 a. m. 5:45 p. m.
Arrive at Athens.....	12:51 p. m. 7:35 p. m.

Trains daily, Sundays excepted.
 Trains connect at Lula and Rabun Gap.
 Passenger trains connect at Athens and West
 Point and Danville Railroads.
 Sale on sale at Athens and Clarksville for all

J. HOUSTON, Ticket Agent, and Ticket Agent,
Superintendent,
FLORIDA RAILROAD.
GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE GENERAL MANAGER,
Augusta, GA., December 10, 1981.
The following schedule of trains for the following
month will be operated:

2 EAST DAILY.	NO. 1 WEST DAILY.
Atlanta 8:30 am	Macon 7:10 am
Camden 9:40 am	Milledgeville 8:00 am
Athens 10:40 am	Camden 11:30 am
Milledgeville 9:45 am	Washington 11:30 am
Augusta 10:45 am	Atlanta 12:00 pm
COVINGTON ACCOMMODATION.	
(Daily, except Sundays.)	
Atlanta 3:55 pm	Live Oak Covington 5:40 pm
Camden 4:10 pm	Atlanta 6:00 pm
DECATUR ACCOMMODATION.	
(Daily, except Sundays.)	
Atlanta 12:30 pm	Decatur 2:00 pm
Decatur 1:14 pm	Atlanta 2:45 pm
4 EAST DAILY.	NO. 3 WEST DAILY.
Atlanta 8:30 pm	Atlanta 8:30 pm
Athens 9:00 am	Athens 7:00 pm
Camden 9:30 pm	Camden 7:30 pm
Line Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will if signaled stop at scheduled Flag Station.	
Connect at Augusta for all points East and South.	

Improved SLEEPERS TO AUGUSTA, GA.
SLEEPERS, AUGUSTA, WASHINGTON, D.C.
Only one change Atlanta to New York.
W. GREEN, General Manager. E. R. DOWDY,
General Pass Agent.

OFFICE RICHMOND AND DANVILLE
EXTENSION COMPANY,
No. 90 NORTH BROAD ST., ATLANTA, GA.
August 15th, 1892.

DEAR PROPOSERS FOR "THE GRADUATION,
MASSUREY and bridging of that part of the line
of Georgia Pacific rail way which lies between the
city of Ansonia, Calhoun county, Georgia, and
Rome and Dalton railroad, and the city of
Fleming, Jefferson county, Alabama, sixty-five
in length, will be received at the office of the
Danville Extension Company at the city of No.
90 North Broad street, Atlanta, Georgia, until
the 15th day of March, 1893, at 12 o'clock M.
The company reserves the right to reject any and
all bids and specifications may be seen at the
company in Atlanta, Ga., and Rich-
mond, Ala.

On application at the offices of the company at
Richmond, Virginia, or at the office of the
agent to parties wishing to examine the
plans, R. H. TEMPLE, Chief Engineer.

W. JOHNSON, Vice-President.

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